

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

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WEATHER—Fair, stationary temperature, northeast winds.

THE JOURNAL'S MOTTO:

WHILE OTHERS TALK, THE JOURNAL ACTS.

THE CANDIDATE
OF
NEW YORKERS.

to them. He is clear-headed enough, too, to recognize and correct the mistakes of indiscreet subordinates. He repudiates, for instance, the attacks on Colonel Waring, and says that the idea of a change in the management of the Department of Street Cleaning has never been considered by the Democratic leaders.

The people of New York know what they want, and they have acquired, through hard experience, a very definite idea of what they do not want. They want Democratic government, which means their own government, carried on by their own servants to suit their own ideas, and not imposed upon them by outsiders, to suit the inhabitants of remote counties.

They want more schools. The majority of the people of New York are poor. They must educate their children in the public schools or not at all. The children who are crowded out of those schools must go on the streets or into factories. The members of the rich minority may hire private tutors and governesses for their boys and girls, but to the masses of the people the question of public schools is vital. The present municipal administration, although it has added millions to the annual expenditures and millions more to the city debt, has not found it convenient to build schoolhouses enough to hold the children that clamor to be taught. The Democracy is pledged to right that wrong.

The people want dollar gas. They see the corporations combining in trusts and piling up enormous dividends on watered stocks, and they realize that these profits are coined out of their own necessities. Gas is becoming the universal household servant. It furnishes not only light, but cooking, and often heat. Its price is a matter of intense interest to every family. It has been proven beyond the possibility of dispute that a dollar per thousand feet is an ample charge. The people would have had that rate but for Platt, and they will have it as soon as the Democrats are in power.

New Yorkers want the municipal ownership of franchises. They own their streets, and they have realized at last that they are entitled to all the benefits of that proprietorship. The Democratic platform points the way to the emancipation of the city from the rule of the surface and elevated transportation companies.

The people of the metropolis want individual liberty, and a government responsible to them through an organization that they can get hold of and punish for the misdeeds of its agents. They want a metropolitan, not a village, government—a government of New York by New Yorkers; one controlled from within, not from without.

The Journal likes boaters this year no more than it did last year. The place for Democrats to fight for reform is within the lines of their own party. The great battle for lower taxes, liberty, home rule and independence is on. The citizens of New York are sick of serving as the footfalls of national politics on one side or the subjects of theoretical experiments on the other. They want a practical and responsible government, vouched for by the majority of the people, and they are waiting impatiently for the day when they can go to the polls and get it.

FROM A CELL
TO THE
WHITE HOUSE.

Hardly more than two weeks ago Miss Evangelina Cisneros was in a loathsome jail, and Mr. Karl Decker was planning to break the bars and get her out. Two days ago Miss Cisneros and Mr. Decker were introduced by Mrs. General Logan to the President of the United States at the White House, and last night they were welcomed by the people of Washington with a magnificent civil and military demonstration. History records few more dramatic transformations than those through which the rescued victim of Weyler and Berriz has passed on her way from the Recoifidas to the Executive Mansion and the shouting thousands of the national capital. Two weeks ago a despairing prisoner in the vilest den of Havana, then a hunted fugitive, hiding in corners from Weyler's human bloodhounds, then a sharer in all the luxuries of the most superb hotel in the world, then the central figure in a tremendous outpouring of popular emotion, the recipient of the homage of a hundred thousand admiring people, then presented to the head of the American Republic and acclaimed by the thronging multitudes of the capital—this whirl of fortune has been enough to make any head a little giddy.

Miss Cisneros has borne it all with a simple dignity that has shown the thousands of men and women the world over, from the Pope down, who tried to mitigate her fate, that their interest was expended on no unworthy object. She is a daughter of America now, and America is proud of the acquisition.

TOM
JOHNSON ON
UNIONS.

The candor of Mr. George and his associates sometimes leads them into remarks that prudent politicians would avoid. Mr. Johnson's observations on labor unions, for instance, while doubtless innocently intended, can be made by enemies to bear a sinister interpretation, and naturally will be so represented. In a speech on Tuesday evening Mr. Johnson said:

The world will not be set right by labor unions. They will never procure to the wealth producer all that he is entitled to. I think they are outside of the law in the main, so do I think trusts are outside of the law.

What the speaker meant probably was that the single tax was the only thing that could help the workingman, and that labor unions were merely palliatives of a social disease that needed to be attacked by more radical remedies. That is his theory, and he simply spoke his thought without caring how it would sound. It can be made to sound rather unpleasantly, however, to workingmen who are more attached to their unions than they are interested in or acquainted with the single tax.

There is a certain element of truth in Mr. Johnson's remark that trades unions, in the main, are outside the law, like trusts. There is some resemblance between a trade organization and a trust, in that each is a combination to secure to its members certain advantages in the market which they could not obtain without it. But the union differs from the trust in being formed for defense, not aggression. It is organized to enable workmen, who would be helpless as individuals, to negotiate on something like terms of equality with the controllers of masses of capital.

It is a curious fact that the courts have held the members of these defensive labor trusts to a much more vigorous accountability for their actions than they have the members of the trusts of capital that have been the peculiar objects of legislative restraint. We have not heard of injunctions, enforced by the militia and deputy sheriffs with Win-

THE
UNION PACIFIC
SWINDLE.

Unless President McKinley shall do his duty and postpone the intended sale of the Union Pacific to the Schiff-Morgan pool at a needless loss of \$20,000,000 to the Government, the sole chance of averting the commission of the crime will rest on the appearance of an opposition syndicate as a bidder on November 2. There is little or no prospect of such competition. Russell Sage informs the Journal that if the sale shall not be deferred by the President's order, he will not attempt to organize a company to bid, and General Samuel Thomas follows Mr. Sage's lead, takes back his proposition of the previous day to contribute \$10,000,000 as a starter, and withdraws from the field.

Perhaps Mr. Sage and General Thomas and their associates have been bluffing, to the end that they might be admitted to the Schiff-Morgan pool, or perhaps, if given time, they would really bid up to the full amount of the Government's claim. But why should not the President test the matter by granting delay? What necessity is there for this remarkable haste to throw away a great property, and \$20,000,000 of the people's money besides?

Is it not an amazing spectacle this, the Government of the United States hurrying along a railroad deal of sinister character in the interest of a parcel of speculators, and the Administration publicly announcing, through the Attorney-General, that nothing can stay it in its purpose except the appearance of a rival syndicate with a higher bid?

Is the United States utterly at the mercy of Wall Street speculators? Have the people no rights worth considering when a few millionaires make their wishes known to the President?

The course of the Administration in this Union Pacific swindle is beyond defense. The contemplated sacrifice of the Government's claim for less than its full value is wholly unnecessary. Moreover, competent lawyers in the Senate and House of Representatives declare that the entire proceeding is in defiance of law. It does not need a jurist to tell us that equity is being ignored.

President McKinley cannot do this thing and avoid consequences involving his own good name. He is deliberately inviting a scandal which will blacken his Administration and put the country to shame. The loss of the \$20,000,000 and the loss of the road itself do not constitute the worst part of the ugly business. The main thing, the terrible thing, is that a President of the United States should consent to act such a part.

The report comes from London that Japan has appealed to the good offices of England in connection with the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to broach the matter to the American Government.

If this story be confirmed, it will hardly tend to promote confidence in Japanese professions of friendship for this country. The Hawaiian question has been progressing satisfactorily by direct negotiations among the powers immediately concerned, of which, it is scarcely necessary to say, England is not one. Hawaii, with the approval of the United States, has offered to submit all the points in dispute to arbitration, and Japan has accepted the offer. The Japanese have also accepted our invitation to a sealing conference, from which

England has stayed away on the express ground that she does not care to meet them and the Russians. And after all these outward evidences of friendship, they go behind our backs and try to obtain the interference of the very country that subjected them to this affront.

We do not recognize any right of intervention in the Hawaiian matter on the part of England. The annexation of the islands is a question that concerns Hawaii and ourselves exclusively. The treatment of Japanese subjects there is the affair of Hawaii, the United States and Japan. The Japanese will find it much more to their interest to trust to the power that introduced them into the family of civilized nations, and has dealt generously with them ever since, than to attach themselves to one that insisted for a generation upon keeping them in tutelage, and refused, for its own profit, even to allow them to raise sufficient revenues for the support of their Government.

After several months' hard work at the business President McKinley has finally managed to turn out a batch of consular appointments which doesn't contain the name of an Ohio man.

It required considerable time and a great outlay of money for the Blumetille Commissioners to ascertain something the general public has known from the very beginning.

Hon. Edward Wolcott will not be able to get to the Klondike this year, but his experience with Salsbury was not so warm as to cause him to forget it in a hurry.

We are reminded that the season of deer hunting is on every few days by the announcement of the death of some man whose fellow hunters mistook for a deer.

Mark Hanna is growing red in the face and calling his political opponents liars. In well informed circles this is generally regarded as a sign of distress.

It must seriously annoy Mr. Platt when he observes the persistence with which the general public regards his patriotism as personalism.

Notwithstanding the political skin grafting process employed by Mr. Platt he is unable to conceal the machine marks on his ticket.

The less Emperor William says of his grandfather the less will the people be disposed to draw comparisons of an odious nature.

When an "outside" political orator is compelled to apologize for his presence he cannot hope to influence many voters.

About the only thing left Mr. Platt is a blanket injunction to keep the opposition voters away from the polls.

It is never safe to judge a candidate's strength by the size and number of the banners he flings to the breeze.

General Miles wants a larger army, but appears to be quite content with the size of his head.

In order to be up to date Colonel Watterson should predict a chainless revolution.

The Union Pacific Piracy.

The Administration's Responsibility. The \$20,000,000 Union Pacific steel has made its appearance in the Ohio canvass, and is causing considerable worry to Senators Hanna and Foraker. They made the statement, speaking a few nights ago, that the Cleveland Administration made the bargain, and the McKinley Administration could not have interfered if it would. But the record comes up to confront one of these Senators. If the McKinley Administration could not have interfered, why did Foraker, as a member of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, agree to a resolution last July requesting the President to suspend the foreclosure proceedings, and denying the power of the Executive to adhere to any such arrangement of sale as had been made? This resolution was defeated by Republican filibustering, the leading filibuster being Thurston, Senator from Nebraska, who was leading counsel of the railroad company and is now doing general work on the stump for the Republican party in Ohio and New York.—Pittsburgh Post.

Mr. McKenna's Opportunity. It is alleged that McKenna will succeed Justice Field on the Supreme bench. Would it not inspire confidence in his honor and belief in his fitness for that lofty position if he should now stand between the bandits who are about to rob the people of the United States of \$25,000,000 under the cover of an illegitimate contract?

It is not likely that McKenna will interfere, nor is there much hope that the President will use his authority to stop the proceedings which are to result in such a stupendous theft, but that does not exonerate those who have the interests of the people at heart from making an appeal.—Chicago Dispatch.

The President's Reputation at Stake. Financiers outside the favored ring declare that 3½ per cent forty-year first mortgage bonds on Union Pacific would sell at a premium in open market and are moving heaven and earth to secure fair competition. It is difficult to see how the Administration can resist the demand. President McKinley cannot afford to encourage the belief that he contemplates a sacrifice of the taxpayers' interests to pay a political debt, and will best safeguard his own reputation by granting the postponement asked for, thus giving the Government the advantage to be derived from open competition.—Erie Herald.

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE.

Some Painful Recollections.

To the Editor of the Journal: Permit a citizen to express his views on the Mayoralty contest. While I have my doubts, and do not care to influence others in my choice, I deem it my duty to call attention to an element which is connected with the Low ticket and whose lack of popularity compels it to work under an assumed name. I refer to the Goo-Goo, of extinct fame, who furnished all the snakes and spies of the reform period. These gentlemen represent to-day more or less of the Citizens' Union, whose standard bearer Mr. Seth Low is. I have seen with my own eyes the members of the Goo-Goo fraternity spring around on Sundays to see if anybody violates the Kreise law. I saw them watching the police officers on their beats with a view of reporting them if they happened to speak to a servant girl. I saw them building police officers on account of their close connection with Mr. Roosevelt, and I saw them breathing Police Magistrate's minor offenses when, for instance, some poor street pedlar was caught selling an apple on the holy Sabbath.

This is Mr. Seth Low's following. This is the so-called respectable element they ask us to vote for! It is nothing less than the old Parkhurst gang under a different name. No matter how clean Mr. Low may be this following ought to be enough to keep him where he is. I am surprised that some of the Germans in the Low ticket seem they don't know the gang of snakes and spies under their new name and in disguise. I know the Germans to be particularly bitter against the set described above, and although no fears are entertained that Mr. Low will be elected, the ticket deserves not even a respectable standing when the votes are counted.

Oct. 22, 1897. ANTI-SNAKE.

Poison in Confectionery.

To the Editor of the Journal: I am a constant reader of your valuable paper and I have noticed your admirable way of overcoming all obstacles when detrimental to the welfare of the many. Now I have learned from a chemist friend of mine that a deadly poison is at present used for coloring cakes and confectionery. I know especially of the aniline poison used by the bakers, for the same friend used three grains of the pure material on a large dog and it killed the animal. Cannot the Journal, which so bravely rescued Miss Cisneros, now make a fight for the people here against this wholesale murder business. Respectfully yours, BROOKLYN, Oct. 21.

GREATER NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS.
Symposium of Advice, Comment and Forecast by Leaders in Every Branch of the Present Work of Housing and Teaching the Young Idea.

WITH the first of January next all the public educational institutions of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Long Island City will, under the provisions of Chapter No. 379, of the Laws of 1897, come under the control of one Department of Education.

This department will have charge of about 320 school houses and of more than 200,000 scholars, from the kindergarten of four years to the sweet girl or smart boy graduate of twenty.

The lines on which this greatest of all powers for good will be carried out are of intense interest not only to every parent, but to every thoughtful man and woman in the metropolis.

The Journal has secured therefore for publication this morning six opinions of the most prominent personages in present school affairs on what will be needed for the good of the department under the new regime.

MRS. LEVERIDGE ON INSPECTORS.

THE office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Greater New York is, after all, entirely unnecessary. The duties ascribed to the individual boards are of so vague a character, and at the same time so indefinite, that they prove conflicting. The actual work of the Inspector is done by the Board of Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of the Building Department, and the report of the local boards is almost useless.

The Greater New York provides for a Board of Commissioners for each borough, with all its working appendage, and, in my opinion, the Inspector of Common Schools is only a repetition of the office under the former law, without the power to vouch for the local signatures.

PHYLLIS LEVERIDGE,
Inspector of Schools.



KETCHUM ON CITY COLLEGE NEEDS.

IN connection with the needs of the College of the City of New York, as related to the greater city, the principal thing to be said is that the by the new college buildings should be commensurate with the greater city. A map has been filed under prior authorization of law covering four blocks. Three of these blocks are about to come completely into the possession of the city, but as to the fourth, or northwesterly block, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, Amsterdam and Convent avenues, some of the trustees of the college, or Board of Education, seem opposed to its acquisition, notwithstanding the fact that the city has already acquired ownership in nearly one-half of it. I believe it would be a great mistake not to purchase this block. The prices agreed upon are reasonable, and the last Legislature granted an extra allowance for purchasing the grounds of \$200,000. The three blocks already agreed upon will have cost the greater city less than \$800,000. The needs of the greater city will constantly increase, and the land referred to can never again be purchased as cheaply as it can be now.

But there is another most important consideration. This northwesterly block is not restricted as to buildings. If the trustees refuse it a future purchaser may erect upon it factories, tenements, or anything else, and thereby establish in close proximity to the college what would amount virtually to a nuisance, or at least a most serious detriment.

On the north of the college site—One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street—is Hamilton Grange, restricted to dwellings only; on the south, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, is St. Nicholas Park, where, of course, there will be no structures. How, under these circumstances, can there be any doubt as to the propriety of purchasing the northwesterly block?

Should the city complete its purchase of this block and finally not want it, it could then sell it with proper restrictions. But in my opinion it will need it. As to teachers and courses of study, everything is now being arranged to meet the new requirements.

ALEXANDER P. KETCHUM,
Chairman Executive Committee on City College.

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Dr. Rogers' Views.

"WHAT shall I say about the physical requirements of the schools of Greater New York?" said Dr. John Rogers, Jr., of No. 48 East Thirty-first street, one of the staff of physicians who examine for the Board of Education all applicants for teachers' appointments.

"I don't know that I can say more than that I hope the systems of sanitary school inspection, applicant inspection and large playgrounds now in force here be applied throughout the greater limits of the new metropolis.

"All our records, as well as those of the Board of Health, show that illness among school children has fallen to a merely trifling percentage. The superintendent's records show also that the proportion of teachers absent through illness has fallen 30 per cent in the last two years. The sanitary arrangements of our schools are practically perfect now, and the vigorous work of the physicians appointed to look after disease in the children has rooted out even the not dangerous, but annoying juvenile disorders.

The matter of overcrowding will be done away with very soon by our new buildings."

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LOCKE ON REFORMING TRUANTS.

THE New York Truant School is too recent an experiment to be quoted as a success, for the true success of such a school is to be tested by the general influence it has upon children who do not attend even more than upon those who are its inmates. But it is pleasant to know that the majority of those who were committed there last term were eager to return to the regular schools on the first day that they opened, and have surprised their teachers and former comrades by their improvement. It is even more satisfactory to feel that the general influence has been good in strengthening the authority of parents and of teachers, and in compelling the incorrigible truant to realize that he is no longer pursued by vain threats of punishment, but by a law which can be applied with great severity both to him and to his parents.

"We do not arrest a boy, take him to a police court and have him sentenced to a reformatory for two or three years, and as a result, good citizens. Out of thirty of the worst boys we gathered in last year, boys so bad that they had to be put in a class by themselves, only one had finally to be sent to the reformatory. The other twenty-nine are in their regular places in the public schools this Fall, and are working like beavers.

"I believe that this system will, as it should be, applied to the schools of the Greater New York."

WILLIAM W. LOCKE,
Attendance Officer, Board of Education.

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MACK ON NORMAL COLLEGE CHANGES.

THE demands upon the Normal College have been increasing of recent years, and are increasing now. Some years ago this institution turned out a great many more teachers than could be immediately placed in the public schools of this city, a condition which has undergone a radical change at the present moment. With the increase of the number of public schools afforded by the extraordinary activity of the present Board of Education, a large and immediate demand for teachers has been created, and at this present moment the Normal College is much behind this demand. As a matter of fact, the young women who were graduated from the college on June 24, 1897, were able to find appointments without delay, and some of them actually served as substitutes on the day following their graduation. A number of new class rooms have been created in the college, giving additional accommodations for nearly 250 pupils, in answer to the extraordinary demand of the hour. Apart from the natural increase of the population, the Normal College will be called upon to open its doors to the school population of Greater New York next year, which will make it imperative either to increase its facilities or to duplicate the institution here or in the Borough of Kings. At present a good part of the Normal College Building is taken up by the Training Department attached to it, and it is a matter of serious consideration on the part of the Executive Committee of the college whether the time has come when this Training Department must be removed from its present quarters so as to devote the entire building to the uses of the Normal College exclusively.

JACOB W. MACK,
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